REMARKS

Please reconsider the application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks. Applicant thanks the Examiner for courtesies extended during the Examiner Interview conducted on August 2, 2005.

Disposition of Claims

Claims 22-26, 61-67, and 126-149 are currently pending in this application. Claims 127, 135, 140, and 147 have been canceled by this reply. Claims 22, 61, 126, 128, 134, 139, 141, and 146 are independent. The remaining claims depend, directly or indirectly, from claims 22, 61, 126, 128, 134, 139, and 146. Applicant respectfully notes that although claim 141 was not acknowledged as an independent claim in the previous response, it is in fact an independent claim and has been amended accordingly.

Acknowledgement of Priority

The Applicant respectfully again requests the Examiner to acknowledge the claim for foreign priority in the referenced case.

Drawings

Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to accept the drawings filed on March 26, 2002.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 22-26, 61-67, 134-138, 140-141, 143, and 145-149 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,831,615 ("Drews"). The

independent claims have been amended to clarify the present invention as recited. To the extent that this rejection may still apply to the amended claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Specifically, independent claims 22 and 61 have been amended to recite "a signal is sent to a client of an affected window after the completion of *every specific number of more than one drawing operation* instructing the client of the affected window to redraw at least part of the affected window." Support for this amendment may be found, for example, on page 4, lines 26-31 of the Specification. As agreed to by the Examiner on the bottom of page 3 of the Office Action mailed May 19, 2005, and during the Examiner Interview of August 2, 2005, this feature distinguishes the claimed invention from Drews because Drews fails to disclose this particular feature of amended independent claims 22 and 61.

Accordingly, amended independent claims 22 and 61 are patentable over Drews. Further, dependent claims 23-26, 62-67, 137-138, 143, 145, and 149 are patentable over Drews for at least the same reasons.

Independent claim 134 has been amended to include the limitation of claim 135. Thus, claim 134 now recites "wherein the signal is sent following each drawing operation." The Examiner cites col. 4, ll. 61 to col. 5, ll. 2 of Drews in asserting that Drews discloses this limitation. The Applicant respectfully disagrees. In fact, the cited portion of Drews simply discloses communication information and command selections to a central processor, and a cursor control device for communication user input information and command selections to the central processor based on a user's hand movement. Drews further discloses that a cursor control device allows the user to dynamically signal the two-dimensional movement of the visual symbol on a display screen. However, Drews is completely silent with respect to a signal sent after a drawing operation. The control signals of Drews indicate the *user's movement on a*

display screen, using a cursor control device, such as a mouse, pen, joystick, etc. (*See* Drews, col. 5, ll. 4-6). This is clearly distinct from a signal sent to an affected window after each drawing operation being performed in another window so that a client of the affected window can redraw the affected portions of the affected window. The cited portion of Drews does not even mention that a signal is sent to one window, based on the actions being performed in another window.

In view of the above, it is clear that amended independent claim 134 is patentable over Drews. Further, independent claim 146 has been amended to include similar allowable subject matter (*i.e.*, the same limitation from dependent claim 147), and is patentable over Drews for at least the same reasons. Dependent claims 136 and 148 are patentable for at least the same reasons.

With respect to claim 141, the Applicant respectfully asserts that Drews fails to disclose or suggest the following limitations of claim 141:

    (i)   As admitted to by the Examiner on page 15 of the Office Action mailed May 19, 2005, Drews fails to disclose or suggest that the changed area is underlying the window, as required by independent claim 126. The Examiner states that Drews' object change affecting the transparent window and the underlaying window suggests the change of an area is either in a transparent window or the underlying window. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's assertion. In fact, the cited portion of Drews (*i.e.*, col. 11 ll. 66 to col. 12, ll. 2) does not even disclose an underlying window. Drews simply discloses "the present invention may need to be re-drawn when either the present invention's window or another window is moved or resized or when the content of an active window is modified." There is no mention of determining whether an area

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underlying the window has changed in Drews because Drews does not contemplate this. Rather, Drews discloses objects with background and foregrounds in transparent windows which may be redrawn entirely (See Drews, col. 11, ll. 32-63). Further, even if Drews did mention an underlying window, an object change in a transparent window does not in any way suggest a change in an underlying window. In order for there to be a change in an underlying window, the windows must be set up as they are in the claimed invention (*i.e.,* a window on a screen wherein the window has foreground objects and a background through which underlying objects are visible), which is not a trivial manner in which to set up windows on a screen.

(ii)   Independent claim 141, recites means for determining that an *underlying area* of the window has changed. Drews fails to disclose or suggest this limitation. Rather, the cited portion of Drews discloses "Although the hands of clock 208 continuously move, thus modifying clock window 202, the present invention's window 204 is not re-drawn because clock window 202 is inactive." The movement of the hands of the clock is not an underlying area of an affected window, as required by claim 141. Further, Drews discusses active vs. inactive windows, whereas the claimed invention simply identifies an underlying area affected by a change in another window, and redraws foreground objects *in the underlying affected area only.* That is, only foreground objects in the affected area underlying the window are redrawn. In contrast, nothing in Drews indicates that Drews **only** redraws the objects in the affected underlying area of a window. Drews goes for all or nothing. That is, Drews does not redraw affected underlying portions of windows, but rather, either redraws entire windows or redraws nothing at all, if the window is inactive.

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(iii)   Further, Drews also does not disclose or suggest identifying an underlying area of a window *with foreground objects that are affected by changes made to another window.* The cited portion of Drews (*i.e.,* col. 11. ll. 2-40) does not disclose identifying an affected underlying area. Rather, this portion of Drews only discloses dealing with different types of objects (*i.e.,* objects with foreground and background in a transparent window, etc.).

(iv)   Drews fails to disclose or suggest that objects in the affected underlying area are redrawn *after receiving a signal instructing the client of the window to redraw at least part of the affected window.* As described above, the control signals disclosed in Drews are distinct from the signals claimed in the present invention. Particularly, Drews discloses that control signals are sent using a cursor control device that allows the user to dynamically signal the two-dimensional movement of the visual symbol on a display screen. However, Drews is completely silent with respect to a signal sent after a drawing operation. The control signals of Drews indicate the *user's movement on a display screen,* using a cursor control device, such as a mouse, pen, joystick, etc. (*See* Drews, col. 5, ll. 4-6). This is clearly distinct from a signal sent to an affected window after each drawing operation being performed in another window so that a client of the affected window can redraw the affected portions of the affected window. The cited portion of Drews does not even mention that a signal is sent to one window, based on the actions being performed in another window.

In view of the above, claims 22-26, 61-67, 134, 136-138, 141, 143, 145-146, and 148-149 are all patentable over Drews. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 126-130, 131-133, 139, and 142 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Drews in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,400,379 ("Johnson"). Claim 127 has been canceled by this reply. Thus, this rejection is now moot with respect to claim 127. Independent claims 126 and 139 have been amended by this reply. To the extent that this rejection may still apply to the amended and non-amended claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

With respect to independent claim 126, claim 126 has been amended to include the subject matter of dependent claim 127. As discussed with the Examiner during the Examiner Interview of August 2, 2005, Drews fails to disclose or suggest the limitations of amended independent claim 126 for at least the following reasons:

(i)   As admitted to by the Examiner on page 15 of the Office Action mailed May 19, 2005, Drews fails to disclose or suggest that the changed area is underlying the window, as required by independent claim 126. The Examiner states that Drews' object change affecting the transparent window and the underlaying window suggests the change of an area is either in a transparent window or the underlying window. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's assertion. In fact, the cited portion of Drews (i.e., col. 11 ll. 66 to col. 12, ll. 2) does not even disclose an underlying window. Drews simply discloses "the present invention may need to be re-drawn when either the present invention's window or another window is moved or resized or when the content of an active window is modified." There is no mention of determining whether an area underlying the window has changed in Drews because Drews does not contemplate this. Rather, Drews discloses objects with background and foregrounds in transparent windows which may be redrawn entirely (See Drews, col. 11, ll. 32-63). Further, even if Drews did mention an underlying window, an object change in a transparent window

does not in any way suggest a change in an underlying window. In order for there to be a change in an underlying window, the windows must be set up as they are in the claimed invention (*i.e.,* a window on a screen wherein the window has foreground objects and a background through which underlying objects are visible), which is not a trivial manner in which to set up windows on a screen.

(ii)   Independent claim 126, as amended, recites *redrawing at least one part of the foreground objects in the affected area.* That is, only foreground objects in the affected area underlying the window are redrawn. In contrast, nothing in Drews indicates that Drews **only** redraws the objects in the affected underlying area of a window. Rather, the cited portion of Drews specifically discloses "Show the present invention's window and make it active or inactive depending on whether it was active or inactive prior to the re-drawing sequence." (*See* Drews, col. 12, ll. 19-21). This clearly has nothing to do with redrawing objects in an affected area underlying a window. Drews says nothing about identifying a particular affected area of a window and redrawing only objects in the affected portion of the underlying window. In fact, Drews is completely silent with respect to identifying an area of the window affected by changes in the area underlying the window, and thus would not have any reason to disclose redrawing only those objects in affected portions of the window. With respect to identifying foreground objects in the affected area, the cited portion of Drews discloses showing and/or drawing an object having either foreground only or both foreground and background. More specifically, Drews discloses

> "after the features of a frame (*e.g.,* frame
> 110, Fig. 3b of Drews) are set, and the
> present invention's window is set to have
> a transparent background, the window

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with a transparent background is
displayed. Once the window is shown,
since there is no background, the
foreground of the object can be drawn
immediately on the window." (*See*
Drews, col. 11, ll. 32-40).

However, the cited portion of Drews fails to disclose or suggest that the objects that are

re-drawn are in an underlying affected area of a window, as required by amended

independent claim 126.

(iii)   Drews fails to disclose or suggest that objects in the affected underlying area are

redrawn *after receiving a signal instructing the client of the window to redraw at least*

part of the affected window. As described above, the control signals disclosed in Drews

are distinct from the signals claimed in the present invention. Particularly, Drews

discloses that control signals are sent using a cursor control device that allows the user to

dynamically signal the two-dimensional movement of the visual symbol on a display

screen. However, Drews is completely silent with respect to a signal sent after a drawing

operation. The control signals of Drews indicate the *user's movement on a display*

screen, using a cursor control device, such as a mouse, pen, joystick, etc. (*See* Drews, col.

5, ll. 4-6). This is clearly distinct from a signal sent to an affected window after each

drawing operation being performed in another window so that a client of the affected

window can redraw the affected portions of the affected window. The cited portion of

Drews does not even mention that a signal is sent to one window, based on the actions

being performed in another window.

Further, Johnson fails to supply that which Drews lacks. Particularly, Johnson relates to

selectively displaying additional information relating to broadcast information. Johnson is

completely silent regarding identifying an underlying affected area of a window and redrawing objects in the underlying affected area. Further Johnson also fails to disclose or suggest a signal sent to a client of an affected window, as required by amended independent claim 126.
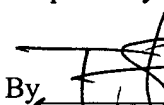
In view of the above, it is clear that amended independent claim 126 is patentable over Drews and Johnson, whether considered separately or in combination. Further, independent claim 139 has been amended to include similar allowable subject matter and is patentable over Drews and Johnson for at least the same reasons as amended independent claim 126. Independent claim 128 also recites similar allowable subject matter and is patentable for at least the same reasons. Further, dependent claims 129-133 and 142 are patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

Applicant believes this reply is fully responsive to all outstanding issues and places this application in condition for allowance. If this belief is incorrect, or other issues arise, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned or his associates at the telephone number listed below. Please apply any charges not covered, or any credits, to Deposit Account 50-0591 (Reference Number 11345/047001).

Dated: August 3, 2005   Respectfully submitted,

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